UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22268
25 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our numerous letters concerning Iraqi violations of the cease-fire, I have the honour to submit a list of further violations of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. The numerical sequence of these violations follows the sequence of those previously reported.

3051. On 27 November 1989, a base was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 709-492 on the map of Azgaleh.

3052. On 27 November 1989, Iraqi forces were observed at the geographical coordinates of ND 709-492 on the map of Azgaleh.

3053. On 27 November 1989, an Iranian soldier was kidnapped by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of TP 170-861 on the map of Nim-Istgah Navad.

3054. On 28 November 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 68-26 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3055. On 28 November 1989, artillery shells were fired by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 62-43 on the map of Chofteh.

3056. On 28 November 1989, a row of barbed wire was set up by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 68-26 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3057. On 28 November 1989, Iraqi forces opened fire at Iranian forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 97-37 on the map of Chofteh.

3058. On 28 November 1989, a manoeuvre was carried out by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 62-43 on the map of Chofteh.

3059. On 28 November 1989, at 1009 hours, a 106-millimetre gun was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 288-988 on the map of Sardasht.

READEX FICHE

3060. On 28 November 1989, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces were observed firing with light arms at the geographical coordinates of QV 57-40 on the map of west Jofeir.

3061. On 28 November 1989, at 1200 hours, an Iraqi airplane was observed flying from north-west of Faw towards the town of Faw.

3062. On 28 November 1989, at 1245 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying over the coastline of Arvand river.

3063. On 28 November 1989, at 1430 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of TP 5095-4175 on the map of Khosro Abad.

3064. On 28 November 1989, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces were observed firing with light arms at the geographical coordinates of QV 57-40 on the map of Jofeir.

3065. On 29 November 1989, at 1500 hours, Iraqi forces were firing with light arms at the geographical coordinates of QV 59-30 on the map of Jofeir.

3066. On 29 November 1989, at 0930 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 907-465 on the map of Panjwain.

3067. On 29 November 1989, mines were planted by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 550-790 on the map of Garmab.

3068. On 29 November 1989, three SPG 9 were deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 303-865 on the map of Sardasht.

3069. On 29 November 1989, three 106-millimetre guns were deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 256-013 on the map of Sardasht.

3070. On 29 November 1989, three illuminating mortar shells were fired by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 272-842 on the map of Sardasht.

3071. On 29 November 1989, mines were planted by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 490-820 on the map of Garmab.

3072. On 29 November 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 392-818 on the map of Mavoot.

3073. On 29 November 1989, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 603-397 on the map of Sumar.

3074. On 29 November 1989, seven tanks and four personnel carriers were deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 020-922 on the map of Meimeh.

3075. On 30 November 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NF 392-818 on the map of Sardasht.

3076. On 30 November 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NF 275-993 on the map of Sardasht.

3077. On 30 November 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NF 268-987 on the map of Sardasht.

3078. On 1 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of TP 441-501 on the map of Khosro Abad.

3079. On 1 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of TP 442-501 on the map of Khosro Abad.

3080. On 1 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of TP 443-498 on the map of Khosro Abad.

3081. On 1 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 513-410 on the map of Khosro Abad.

3082. On 2 December 1989, at 0630 hours, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 548-524 on the map of Sumar.

3083. On 2 December 1989, at 1600 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 973-506 on the map of Marivan.

3084. On 2 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PE 977-528 on the map of Marivan.

3085. On 2 December 1989, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 574-454 on the map of Sumar.

3086. On 2 December 1989, at 1700 hours, two tanks were deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 67-31 on the map of Chazabeh.

3087. On 2 December 1989, at 1700 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 47-68 on the map of Yebis.

3088. On 3 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 574-454 on the map of Sizdeh.

3089. On 3 December 1989, at 1300 hours, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PE 042-553 on the map of Marivan.

3090. On 3 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PC 003-013 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3091. On 3 December 1989, at 0710 and 0810 hours, two porta-cabins were deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 306-930 and 290-920 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3092. On 3 December 1989, at 1400 hours, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QB 230-014 on the map of Dehloran.

3093. On 3 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 307-930 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3094. On 4 December 1989, at 0930 hours, three machine guns and 50 soldiers were deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 55-52 on the map of Sumar.

3095. On 4 December 1989, at 1120 hours, Iraqi troops were reinforced with the capacity of 20 soldiers and unloaded a number of ammunition boxes at the geographical coordinates of NC 55-52 on the map of Sumar.

3096. On 4 December 1989, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces reinforced their troops between the geographical coordinates of NC 610-264 and 670-270 on the map of Sumar and Kani Sheikh.

3097. On 4 December 1989, at 1730 hours, a row of barbed wire was set by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 575-458 on the map of Sumar.

3098. On 4 December 1989, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QB 230-005 on the map of Dehloran.

3099. On 4 December 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QB 230-014 on the map of Dehloran.

3100. On 4 December 1989, a container was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 290-920 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3101. On 4 December 1989, a container was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 306-930 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3102. On 4 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 307-930 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3103. On 4 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QB 230-005 on the map of Dehloran.

3104. On 5 December 1989, at 0900 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 597-423 on the map of Sumar.

3105. On 5 December 1989, at 1245 hours, an Iraqi IFA vehicle was observed carrying bricks at the geographical coordinates of QB 217-016 on the map of Dehloran.

3106. On 5 December 1989, at 1350 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 575-405 on the map of Sumar.

3107. On 5 December 1989, at 1350 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 575-458 on the map of Sumar.

3108. On 5 December 1989, a row of barbed wire was set by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 268-658 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3109. On 6 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 516-585 on the map of Sumar.

3110. On 6 December 1989, a floating bridge was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of TP 3710-5915 on the map of Abadan.

3111. On 6 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 506-585 on the map of Sumar.

3112. On 6 December 1989, at 1020 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 45-72 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3113. On 6 December 1989, at 1730 hours, Iraqi forces were seen firing with light arms at the geographical coordinates of NC 538-535 on the map of Sumar.

3114. On 7 December 1989, an embankment was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 364-884 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3115. On 7 December 1989, an embankment was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 394-882 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3116. On 7 December 1989, Iraqi forces began cutting barbed wires and searching for mines at the geographical coordinates of NE 552-810 on the map of Garmab.

3117. On 7 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 305-922 on the map of Sardasht.

3118. On 7 December 1989, Iraqi soldiers entered the no man's land at the geographical coordinates of NE 565-804 on the map of Garmab.

3119. On 7 December 1989, mines were planted by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 565-804 on the map of Garmab.

3120. On 7 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 303-865 on the map of Sardasht.

3121. On 7 December 1989, at 1130 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 977-509 on the map of Marivan.

3122. On 7 December 1989, at 1230 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 298-861 on the map of Sardasht.

3123. On 7 December 1989, at 1306 hours, a Dush-K (HMG) was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 304-894 on the map of Sardasht.

3124. On 8 December 1989, at 0930 hours, 15 poles for barbed wires were installed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 62-30 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

3125. On 8 December 1989, at 1100 hours, a row of barbed wire was set up by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 62-30 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

3126. On 8 December 1989, at 1610 hours, Iraqi forces began firing with light weapons at the geographical coordinates of NC 533-532 on the map of Sumar.

3127. On 8 December 1989, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces began firing with light weapons at the geographical coordinates of NC 543-532 on the map of Sumar.

3128. On 9 December 1989, at 0920 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 975-509 on the map of Marivan.

3129. On 9 December 1989, a row of 20-metre barbed wire was set up by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 609-385 on the map of Sumar.

3130. On 9 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PC 022-004 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3131. On 9 December 1989, at 0800 hours, a tank was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 279-958 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3132. On 9 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of TP 182-797 on the map of Nim-Istgah Navad.

3133. On 10 December 1989, a tank was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 279-958 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3134. On 10 December 1989, at 1918 hours, an Iraqi plane was observed flying from the geographical coordinates of NC 43-84 on the map of Naft Shahr to the geographical coordinates of NC 50-50 on the map of Sumar.

3135. On 11 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 293-968 on the map of Sardasht.

3136. On 11 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 299-966 on the map of Sardasht.

3137. On 11 December 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 370-904 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3138. On 11 December 1989, an embankment was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 299-958 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3139. On 11 December 1989, at 1132 hours, engineering activities were carried out by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 299-958 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3140. On 11 December 1989, at 1220 hours, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PE 043-552 on the map of Marivan.

3141. On 11 December 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 606-390 on the map of Sumar.

3142. On 11 December 1989, at 1800 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 998-011 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3143. On 11 December 1989, at 1800 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 999-069 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3144. On 12 December 1989, a bunker was improved by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 299-966 on the map of Sardasht.

3145. On 12 December 1989, a 106-millimetre gun was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 278-970 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3146. On 13 December 1989, five bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NF 273-986 and 274-992 on the map of Sardasht.

3147. On 13 December 1989, at 1400 hours, Iraqi forces were observed carrying bunker-related construction materials from the geographical coordinates of PE 96-53 to the geographical coordinates of PE 043-552 on the map of Marivan.

3148. On 13 December 1989, at 1640 hours, a firing position was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 973-506 on the map of Marivan.

3149. On 13 December 1989, Iraqi forces reinforced their forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 665-447 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

3150. On 14 December 1989, at 1430 hours, four bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PE 04-55 on the map of Marivan.

3151. On 14 December 1989, at 0700 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 605-391 on the map of Sumar.

3152. On 15 December 1989, at 1115 hours, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 975-509 on the map of Marivan.

3153. On 15 December 1989, at 1530 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PB 145-791 on the map of Mehran.

3154. On 16 December 1989, at 1040 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 378-889 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3155. On 16 December 1989, at 1440 hours, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 89-19 on the map of Halaleh.

3156. On 16 December 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PB 06-84 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3157. On 16 December 1989, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 591-392 on the map of Sumar.

3158. On 16 December 1989, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 378-889 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3159. On 16 December 1989, two observation posts were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of RN 08-83 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3160. On 17 December 1989, at 0930 hours, six Iraqi soldiers were seen digging a trench at the geographical coordinates of RN 54-56 on the map of Jofeir.

3161. On 17 December 1989, at 1155 hours, an Iraqi jet fighter was observed flying over Dasheikh about 12 kilometres from the Iranian border at Kani Sheikh.

3162. On 17 December 1989, at 1530 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of RN 145-761 on the map of Mehran.

3163. On 17 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 54-56 on the map of Yebis.

3164. On 17 December 1989, at 0700 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QB 319-069 on the map of Dehloran.

3165. On 18 December 1989, at 1140 hours, an Iraqi plane was patrolling in Kani Sheikh area from the north-west to the south-east.

3166. On 18 December 1989, at 1545 hours, Iraqi forces reinforced their troops to the capacity of 25 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of NC 544-973 on the map of Kharatha.

3167. On 18 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 873-215 on the map of Halaleh.

3168. On 18 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 375-895 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3169. On 18 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QV 721-567 on the map of Jofeir.

3170. On 18 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 890-190 on the map of Halaleh.

3171. On 18 December 1989, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QV 573-577 on the map of Jofeir.

3172. On 19 December 1989, at 1300 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 303-641 on the map of Sardasht.

3173. On 19 December 1989, at 1600 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 294-943 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3174. On 20 December 1989, at 0830 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QB 167-015 on the map of Dehloran.

3175. On 20 December 1989, at 0830 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QB 196-084 on the map of Dehloran.

3176. On 20 December 1989, at 0915 hours, a trench was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 36-90 on the map of Ein-Khosh.

3177. On 20 December 1989, at 1000 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 522-019 on the map of Kharatha.

3178. On 20 December 1989, at 1040 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NC 544-898 on the map of Sizdeh.

3179. On 20 December 1989, at 1530 hours, a trench was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 46-83 on the map of Garmab.

3180. On 20 December 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 483-098 on the map of Kharatha.

3181. On 20 December 1989, a 103-millimetre gun was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of QA 294-953 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

3182. On 21 December 1989, at 1120 hours, three bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PE 002-530 on the map of Marivan.

3183. On 21 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PC 005-009 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3184. On 21 December 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PC 014-003 on the map of Saleh Abad.

3185. On 21 December 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PC 004-017 on the map of Saleh Abad.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/22269
25 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 25 February 1991, was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 25 February 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward to you the text of the position of the Republic of Korea on the question of the safeguards agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency, under the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter and the enclosed text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hong-choo HYUN
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Enclosure

Position of the Government of the Republic of Korea on the question of the safeguards agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency

In connection with the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued on 16 November 1990, and circulated as Security Council document S/21957 dated 21 November 1990, on the question of concluding a safeguards agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Government of the Republic of Korea wishes to reiterate its position on the matter as follows.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in December 1985, the stipulations of which impose duties on a non-nuclear-weapon State party to conclude a full-scope safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency within 18 months of its accession. Safeguard measures under Article III of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons are essential obligations to be fulfilled by all State parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons regime and central to its effectiveness and strength.

The Government of the Republic of Korea cannot but express serious concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with significant nuclear activities, has failed to conclude the safeguards agreement for more than five years. The delay by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea far beyond the legal deadline of the entry into force of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency is a clear violation of the fundamental obligations required under the Treaty and poses a threat to the international non-proliferation regime.

There are no provisions in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which justify any linkage between the failure of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conclude the safeguards agreement under the Treaty and other political issues or extraneous factors as it invokes. This attitude of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea endangers the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons regime in general and the security of Northeast Asia in particular. The Government of the Republic of Korea is seriously concerned about the development of nuclear weapons by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Government of the Republic of Korea strongly urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its treaty obligations to conclude and implement the requisite safeguards agreement as soon as possible and thereby remove a stumbling block to the confidence-building and reconciliation process on the Korean peninsula.

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S/22270
22 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF ZIMBABWE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 22 February 1991 by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe stating that Mr. N. T. Goche has been appointed alternate representative of Zimbabwe on the Security Council from 22 to 28 February 1991.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

91-06641 2334b (E)

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S/22271
26 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia dated 26 February 1991 on the war in the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if the text of the statement would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Darko SILOVIC
Ambassador

Annex

Statement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia on the war in the Persian Gulf, 26 February 1991

Proceeding from the established positions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries concerning the war in the Persian Gulf and the latest developments in that region, Yugoslavia, also in its capacity as Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, considers that the United Nations Security Council should urgently review most recent situation. In Yugoslavia's assessment, the conditions have been created for the Security Council to take action so as to ensure the strict implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions with a view to reestablishing peace in this area, restoring sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait and to preventing further loss of life and destruction.

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27 February 1991
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 26 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text, in French and English, of the statement on the Gulf crisis issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 24 February 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration on the Gulf crisis issued on 24 February 1991
by the 12 States members of the European Community

The Community and its member States deeply regret that Iraq has failed to respond positively to the appeal of the international coalition to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Kuwait in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions. In this grave moment, the Community and its member States are at the side of the forces of the allied coalition.

The Community and its member States hope that the liberation of Kuwait can now intervene rapidly and with a minimum of loss in human lives on both sides.

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S/22273
27 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, addressed to Your Excellency.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Abdul-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 27 February 1991 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to notify you that the Iraqi Government reaffirms its agreement to comply fully with Security Council resolution 660 (1990). The Iraqi armed forces have started to withdraw to the positions they were in prior to 1 August 1990. It is hoped that the withdrawal will be fully completed within the next few hours, notwithstanding the continued attacks by American and other forces on the Iraqi armed forces during the withdrawal process.

I should like to inform you further that the Iraqi Government agrees to comply with resolutions 662 (1990) and 674 (1990) if the Security Council adopts a resolution providing for an immediate cease-fire and the cessation of all military operations on land, at sea and in the air and if it is deemed that the bases on which Security Council resolutions 661 (1990), 665 (1990) and 670 (1990) were adopted no longer exist and that those resolutions consequently are no longer in effect.

The Iraqi Government also affirms its full readiness to release all the prisoners of war immediately after the cease-fire and to return them to their home countries within a very short period of time in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 1949, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

I should be grateful if you would kindly bring this letter immediately to the attention of the Security Council and have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister,
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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S/22274
27 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instruction from my Government I have the honour to inform you that all Iraqi forces have withdrawn from Kuwait at dawn today 27 February 1991 local time. The American and other pro-aggressor forces continued to attack our forces during their withdrawal.

I will appreciate it if Your Excellency would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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27 February 1991

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LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

Upon instruction from my Government I have the honour to inform you that all Iraqi forces have withdrawn from Kuwait at dawn today 27 February 1991 local time. The American and other pro-aggressor forces continued to attack our forces during their withdrawal.

I will appreciate it if Your Excellency would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A similar letter addressed to the Secretary-General is contained in document S/22288.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22275
27 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 28 February 1991 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you officially that the Government of Iraq agrees to comply fully with Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and all the other Security Council resolutions.

You are kindly requested to transmit this letter to the members of the Security Council and to have it circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** An identical letter addressed to the Secretary-General is contained in document S/22276.

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(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
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*** Baghdad time.

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LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL*

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(Signed) Dr. Abdul-Amir AL-ANBARI
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Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs
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** Baghdad time.

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LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued in Havana by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba concerning the situation in the Arabian-Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this statement to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON DE QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA ON THE SITUATION IN THE ARABIAN-PERSIAN GULF

After 37 days of savage air strikes against Iraq and Kuwait, the coalition of forces assembled from the war machine of the United States and its allies has initiated the ground offensive in Kuwait and parts of Iraq. As a result, the crisis in the Arabian-Persian Gulf is entering an increasingly tragic and bloody phase, with incalculable consequences for the fate of the region and international security.

Since 2 August 1990, the Government of Cuba, in addition to condemning the unacceptable invasion and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq and calling for the re-establishment of the sovereignty of that emirate, has been warning of the danger that the United States might take advantage of the occupation of Kuwait to achieve its ambition of destroying Iraq and solidifying its hegemonic presence in that strategic region.

An assessment of the events that have taken place since 16 January, after the Security Council, to the astonishment of the world, gave the United States a free hand to unleash a war of destruction that served its geopolitical interests, convincingly demonstrates the correctness and accuracy of Cuba's position and the warning it has been sounding.

Far from fulfilling the purposes for which it was created, the most important of which is the maintenance of peace, the Security Council has, by means of resolution 678 (1990), helped to thwart efforts to promote a just and peaceful settlement. With a zeal that it has not shown in the face of Israeli expansionism or the Yankee invasions of Grenada and Panama, the Council allowed the United States and its allies to turn Iraq and Kuwait into a testing ground for their most up-to-date weaponry, the use of which has already taken thousands of victims from among the civilian population and caused damage of unimaginable proportions to the economic and social infrastructure of both countries.

When Iraq announced its acceptance of the peace plan proposed by the USSR and its readiness to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Kuwait in compliance with resolution 660 (1990), the opportunity was created for the crisis to enter a process that could lead to a definite solution. The reality that we are witnessing today has been dictated by Washington and the United States is seeking to impose its conditions. The United States is directing the war, deciding when and how it will end. All this from the country which scorns every peace initiative, which once again presumes to dictate standards to the international community.

What we are now witnessing is the first, bloody example of the unipolar world which the United States dreams of creating, the "new order" announced by President Bush as the future awaited by mankind.

The State which proclaims that it is destined by providence to establish and rule over this order has, by all appearances, the physical might to try to do it, but it is totally without any moral standing and historical authority. Its expansionist, interventionist and exploitative history would fill volumes. It is the very Power which had no scruples about using the atom bomb against a Japan that had already been defeated, the very Power which sowed death in Viet Nam, which subjected Nicaragua to a cruel and dirty war, and which continues to occupy Panama.

What is going on today in the Gulf is a vivid example of what could happen tomorrow anywhere in the world any time the United States should take on the role of supreme arbiter of peace and justice and decide with utter impunity how and where to act and what is right or wrong. Cuba calls upon the United Nations and the Security Council in particular to fulfil the function for which they were created and to make a genuine contribution to the maintenance of peace.

The war must be ended and there must be an end to the death of the thousands of men, women and children whose lives will be sacrificed for no other reason than the hegemonic interests of the United States.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the recent developments in Iraq's position in regard to withdrawal from Kuwaiti territory and, in particular, the statement made by the Iraqi President on 26 February, concerning Iraq's alleged historical claims to Kuwait, from which I quote:

> "Circumstances today have willed that Kuwait, which is part of your country and was carved from it in the past, shall remain in the state in which it will be after the withdrawal of our holy warriors from it. It hurts you that this should happen.
>
> We remember the day of the call, when it was decided that the gates of Kuwait should be one of the main gates to deter the conspiracy and defend Iraq as a whole from the conspirators. We say that we recalled Kuwait on the great day of the call, and on the days that followed it, in documents and events, some of which date back more than 70 years.
>
> The Iraqis will remember and will never forget that, on 8 August 1990, Kuwait became part of Iraq legally, constitutionally and in actual fact, and that it remained so throughout the period from 8 August 1990 until last night, when withdrawal began, and today we will complete the withdrawal of our forces, God willing.

Today, special circumstances made the Iraqi army withdraw as a result of the developments which we mentioned, including the combined aggression by 30 countries and their odious embargo, in the evil and aggressive pursuit of which they were led by the machine and the criminal entity of America and its principal allies.

Everyone will remember that the gates of Constantinople did not open to the Muslims in the first tentative phase of their holy war."

At the very time when it is affirming its resolve to withdraw from Kuwait and to apply resolution 660 (1990), the Iraqi leadership is also reaffirming its alleged historical claims to Kuwait and, in actual fact, is merely seeking a cease-fire.

I would be grateful if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative